

# REP

**TO REPORT.** *v. a.* [rapporter, Fr.]  
1. To note by popular rumour.  
Is it upon record? or else reported successively from age to age?  
*Shaksp. Richard III.*  
It is reported,  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd. *Shaksp. Report, say they, and we will report it. Jer. xx. 10.*  
There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be reported to the king. *Neb. vi. 7.*  
2. To give repute.  
Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren. *Acts xvi.*  
A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim. v. 10.*  
3. To give an account of.  
4. To return; to rebound; to give back.  
In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*  
**REPORT.** *n. f.* [from the noun.]  
1. Rumour; popular fame.  
2. Repute; public character.  
My body's mark'd  
With Roman swords; and my report was once  
First with the best of note. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good report. *2 Cor. iv.*  
3. Account returned.  
We command our ambassadors to make report unto you. *1 Mac. xii. 13.*  
Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;  
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,  
And tell the wonders of her lov'd reign's court. *Waller.*  
4. Account given by lawyers of cases.  
After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*  
5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.  
The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the report of an ordinance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The lashing billows make a long report,  
And beat her sides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.*  
**REPORTER.** *n. f.* [from report.] Relater; one that gives an account.  
There she appear'd; or my reporter devis'd well for her. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the reporters of these surmises. *Hayward.*  
If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*  
**REPORTINGLY.** *adv.* [from reporting.] By common fame.  
Others say thou dost deserve; and I  
Believe it better than reportingly. *Shaksp.*  
**REPOSAL.** *n. f.* [from repose.] The act of reposing.  
Dost thou think,  
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words faith'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. a.* [repono, Lat.]  
1. To lay to rest.  
Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,  
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;  
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shaksp.*  
I will repose myself with her; to live with her hath no sorrow, but mirth. *Wisdom viii. 16.*  
Have ye chos'n this place,  
After the toil of battle, to repose  
Your wearied virtue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
2. To place as in confidence or trust.  
I repose upon your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*  
That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a sure foundation for that trust he repos'd in him, to deliver him out of all his distresses. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. To lodge; to lay up.  
Pebbles, repos'd in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and likewise more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. n.* [repono, Fr.]  
1. To sleep; to be at rest.  
Within a thicket I repos'd; when round  
I ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*  
2. To rest in confidence.  
And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,  
I do desire thy worthy company,  
Upon whose faith and honour I repose. *Shaksp.*  
**REPOSE.** *n. f.* [repos, Fr.]  
1. Sleep; rest; quiet.  
Merciful pow'rs!  
Refrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

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**Th' hour**  
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day  
Consume in meditation deep, recluse  
From human converse; nor at shut of eve  
Enjoy repose. *Philips.*  
2. Cause of rest.  
After great lights must be great shadows, which we call  
reposes; because in reality the light would be tired, if attracted  
by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**REPOSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from repos'd.] State of being at rest.  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. n.* [repositus, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge  
as in a place of safety.  
Others repose their young in holes, and secure themselves  
also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives  
being fought. *De ham's Physico-Theology.*  
**REPOSITION.** *n. f.* [from repositio.] The act of replacing.  
Being fatigued in the reposition of the bone, take care to  
keep it so by deligation. *Wiseham's Surgery.*  
**REPOSITORY.** *n. f.* [repositorium, Lat.] A place  
where any thing is safely laid up.  
The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas  
under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository  
to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*  
He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us  
not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but  
with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and  
methodical repositories. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. a.* [re and posses.] To possess again.  
How comes it now, that almost all that realm is repossess'd  
of them? *Shaksp. State of Ireland.*  
Her suit is now to repossess those lands,  
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shaksp.*  
Nor shall my father repossess the land,  
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**TO REPREHEND.** *v. a.* [reprehendo, Lat.]  
1. To reprove; to chide.  
All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any  
the least unbecomeliness, we would be surely as loth as they,  
who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*  
Pardon me for reprehending thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shaksp.*  
They, like dumb statues star'd;  
Which, when I saw, I reprehended them;  
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shaksp.*  
2. To blame; to censure.  
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*  
Friends reprehend him, reprehend him there;  
For what? for stealing Gaffer Gap's gray mare. *Gay.*  
3. To detect of fallacy.  
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing  
to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*  
4. To charge with as a fault. With of before the crime.  
Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury by one that was  
not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered,  
why, what would you have given? the other said,  
some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, and six crowns is  
no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
**REPREHENDER.** *n. f.* [from reprehend.] Blamer; censurer.  
These fervent reprehenders of things, established by public  
authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but  
their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit  
given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free  
from errors. *Hooker's Dedication.*  
**REPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [reprehensibilis, Fr. reprehensibilis, Lat.]  
Blameable; culpable; censurable.  
**REPREHENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from reprehensibilis.] Blameable-  
ness.  
**REPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from reprehensibilis.] Blameably;  
culpably.  
**REPREHENSION.** *n. f.* [reprehensio, Latin.] Reproof; open  
blame.  
To a heart fully resolute counsel is tedious, but reprehension  
is loathsome. *Bacon.*  
There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of  
advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross negli-  
lect, and slight information. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow chris-  
tians, or the governors of the church, then more publick  
reprehensions and imprecations. *Hammond.*  
What effect can that man hope from his most zealous re-  
prehensions, who lays himself open to recrimination. *Ge. of T.*  
**REPREHENSIVE.** *adj.* [from reprehend.] Given to reprove.  
**TO REPRESEN.** *v. a.* [repraesentare, Lat. repraesentare, Fr.]  
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.  
Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing  
The heavenly fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

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2. To describe; to show in any particular character.  
This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoeze,  
and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind  
of senate. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to  
personate: as, the parliament represents the people.  
4. To exhibit to show.  
One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful  
piece of ingenuity, by representing to him, that no reformation  
could be made, which would not notably diminish the  
rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*  
**REPRESENTATION.** *n. f.* [representation, Fr. from represent.]  
1. Image; likeness.  
If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Cel-  
sus denied, or as representations of God; which cannot be,  
because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*  
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.  
3. Respectful declaration.  
**REPRESENTATIVE.** *adj.* [representativus, Fr. from represent.]  
1. Exhibiting a similitude.  
They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet owe  
the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and  
real. *Atterbury.*  
2. Bearing the character or power of another.  
This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred  
out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representa-  
tive of the people; though the people collective reserved a  
share of power. *Swift.*  
**REPRESENTATIVE.** *n. f.*  
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.  
A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who  
was the representative of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.  
I with the welfare of my country; and my morals and  
politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our re-  
presentatives above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*  
3. That by which any thing is shown.  
Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that  
the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of what-  
ever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*  
**REPRESENTER.** *n. f.* [from represent.]  
1. One who shows or exhibits.  
Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story,  
are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary  
representer, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*  
2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for an-  
other by deputation.  
My muse officious ventures  
On the nation's representatives. *Swift.*  
**REPRESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from represent.] Image or idea  
proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.  
When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body  
of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in re-  
presentation, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*  
We have met with some, whose reals made good their  
representments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO REPRESS.** *v. a.* [repressus, Lat. reprimere, Fr.]  
1. To crush; to put down; to subdue.  
Discontents and ill blood having used always to repress and  
appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond  
sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against  
dangers, endeavour'd to set up the sedition again, but they  
were speedily repressed, and thereby the sedition suppressed  
wholly. *Hayward.*  
Such kings  
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,  
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*  
How can I  
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly  
The sad remembrance. *Denham.*  
Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,  
Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd:  
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.  
Armies stretch, repressing here  
The frantick Alexander of the North. *Thomson.*  
2. To compress. Not proper.  
**REPRESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing.  
Not in use.  
Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the re-  
press of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience,  
than authorized by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**REPRESSION.** *n. f.* [from repress.] Act of repressing.  
No declaration from myself could take place, for the due  
repression of these tumults. *King Charles.*  
**REPRESSIVE.** *adj.* [from repress.] Having power to repress;  
acting to repress.  
**TO REPRIVE.** *v. a.* [reprimere, reprimere, Fr.] To respite after  
sentence of death; to give a respite.  
Company, though it may relieve a man from his melan-  
choly, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*  
Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion,

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his majesty had been pleas'd to reprove him, with several of  
his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*  
He reproveth the sinner from time to time, and continues  
and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes  
that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail  
on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**REPRIVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of  
death.  
In his reprove he may be so fitted,  
That his soul sicken not. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
I hope it is some pardon or reprove  
For Claudio. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
He cannot thrive,  
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, reprove from the wrath  
Of greatest justice. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprove was  
sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*  
All that I ask, is but a short reprove,  
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*  
**TO REPRIMAND.** *v. a.* [reprimander, Fr. reprimare, Lat.] To  
chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.  
Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for tra-  
velling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*  
**REPRIMAND.** *n. f.* [reprimande, Fr. from the verb.]  
Reproof; reprehension.  
He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he  
does not see at church; which is understood as a secret re-  
primand to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 112.*  
**TO REPRINT.** *v. a.* [re and print.]  
1. To renew the impression of any thing.  
The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy  
of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to  
set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*  
2. To print a new edition.  
My bookseller is reprinting the essay on criticism. *Pope.*  
**REPRISAL.** *n. f.* [reprisalia, low Lat. reprisaille, Fr.] Some-  
thing seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.  
The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as  
being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*  
Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,  
Since no reprisals can be made on thee. *Pope.*  
**REPRISE.** *n. f.* [repris, Fr.] The act of taking something in  
retaliation of injury.  
Your care about your banks infers a fear  
Of threatening floods and inundations near;  
If so, a just reprise would only be  
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*  
**TO REPROACH.** *v. a.* [reproachere, Fr.]  
1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.  
Mezentius, with his ardent warm'd  
His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight,  
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Aeneis.*  
The French writers do not burden themselves too much  
with plot, which has been reproach'd to them as a fault. *Dry.*  
2. To charge with a fault in severe language.  
If ye be reproach'd for the name of Christ, happy are ye. *1 Peter iv. 14.*  
That shame  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*  
2. To upbraid in general.  
These things are grievous; the upbraiding of house-room,  
and reproaching of the lender. *Ecclesi. xxix. 28.*  
The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality,  
by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach  
our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*  
**REPROACH.** *n. f.* [reproache, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; in-  
famy; shame.  
With his reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*  
If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shaksp.*  
Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*  
**REPROACHABLE.** *adj.* [reproachable, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.  
**REPROACHFUL.** *adj.* [from reproach.]  
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.  
O monstrous! what reproachful words are these. *Shaksp.*  
I have theath'd  
My rapier in his bosom, and withal  
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. *Shaksp.*  
An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in  
respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. Shameful; infamous; vile.  
To make religion a stratagem to undermine government,  
is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and re-  
proachful to christianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Thy punishment  
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
To a reproachful life and cur'd death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
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REPROACHFULLY.